**Answers:**

1. Split method is used to divide a string object into differernt strings eg: string1=’Hello’

Var string2 = string1.split(‘e’)

String2=[‘H’,’llo’]

1. There are many ways in which arrays can be iterated:

* Array.forEach(function(value,index){})
* For loop eg: for(var x of array){ console.log(x)}
  + For/in
  + For/of
  + for
* While loop eg: var i=0; while(i<array.length){ console.log(array[i]) i=i+1 }

1. Array.shift Is used to remove first element from array
2. Array.unshift add new element on the begining of an array and returns new length
3. forEach will allow a callback function to mutate the current array, map() will return a new array
4. String1 + string2, “+” operator is provided by es6 for concatenation of string
5. Arrow operator is suited best for non methos functions
6. Document.getElementsByClass(<classname>)
7. IIFE will be executed immediately after window.load
8. Using keys eg:

Class A{

Key1: function(){

}

}

Object = new A()

Object.Key1

1. Rest parameters are used when the number of arguments are not defined
2. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 read the sequence 10
3. Generators returns a special type of iterators called as generators, generator executes until it enceounters the next yeild whereas iterators returns values
4. Map is used to store key value pair
5. Set of size 4 and values as follows
   1. {id:101, name:’A’}
   2. {id:102, name:’B’}
   3. {id:103, name:’C’}
   4. {id:101, name:’A’}
6. True,false,true
7. obj.x = 10,

After equating obj.x to obj1, the obj.x = 10 and obj1.x = 10,

After updating obj1.x to 900 , the value ob obj1.x = 900 and value of obj.x = 900

1. Inside loop i = 0
   1. Inside loop i = 1
   2. Inside loop i = 2
   3. Inside loop i = 3
   4. Inside loop i = 4
   5. Inside loop i = 5
   6. Inside loop i = 6
   7. Inside loop i = 7
   8. Inside loop i = 8
   9. Inside loop i = 9
   10. Ouside loop i = 10
   11. Ouside loop after increament i = 11
2. ["Sumit","Saket","Mahesh","Vikram","Subodh","Pankaj","Manish","Abhijit","Suprotim","Kumarmangalam"]
   1. ["Kumarmangalam","Suprotim","Abhijit","Mahesh","Vikram","Subodh","Pankaj","Manish","Sumit","Saket"]
3. forEach is introduced by ES6
4. [10,20,30] [10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80]
5. @type/node is intelligence for node package
6. Require is used to import in node.js
7. Module.export is used for exporting of calsses of functions into another modules
8. Request.url will five the current url eg: website : “www.apple.com/home/knowmore” If we do request.url we will get “/home/knowmore”.
9. “Request.method” is used to check which type of request it is
10. Async method is used when a function is to deal with promise or function chaining
11. No we can’t execute awaitable state method that is node marked as async, althought we can use await inside the aync method
12. Q module is used to provide promises in node.js
13. http.request is used to make requests inside the node.js using server configuration
14. “.destroy({where:})} ” method is used to delete
15. “.create(data)” method is used to create a new record
16. “.findAll()” and “.findOne()” is used to search in database based on where condition
17. Auto Increment is used when you want to automatically add the incremented data inside a row, where as primary key is unique key for each reacord it doesn’t mean that data inside the columns will be added automatically
18. Yes, we can use auto increment as a primary key
19. “Alter Table <table name> <Add/drop/altername> <columnname> <datatype>”
20. Sequlize-auto -h<hostname> -u<user> -x<Password> --dialect<type of sql> -t <Comma seperated table names>
21. Mysql2 is mandatory package to be installed along with sequelize and sequelize-auto
22. DataTypes class in Sequelize is used to mention the datatype of columns whether it’s a number type, string..etc
23. Squelize.query() is used to generate query

Eg: sequelize.query(“select \* from <table name>”, {type.Sequelize.QueryTypes.Select})